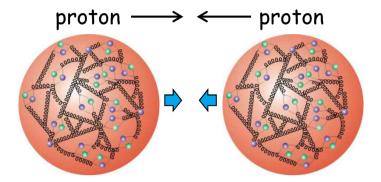
Hadron colliders versus lepton colliders

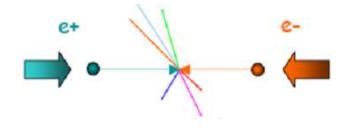
LHC (hadron collider)



collision of two composite particles (with different initial constituents and energies)

electroweak interactions+ strong interactions

ILC (lepton collider)

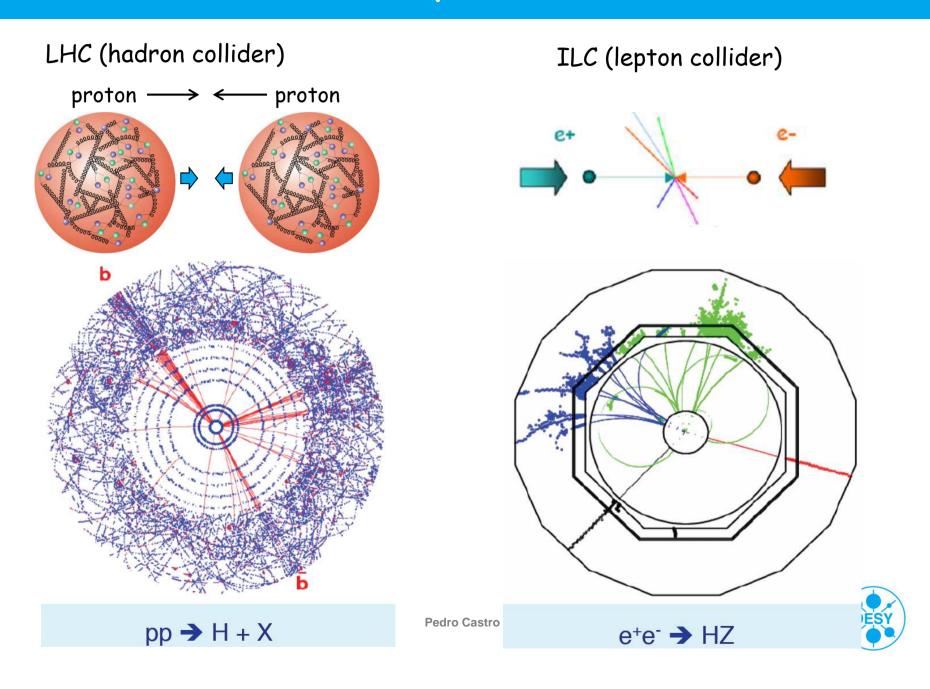


collision of two point-like particles (with exactly defined initial state, quantum numbers and energies)

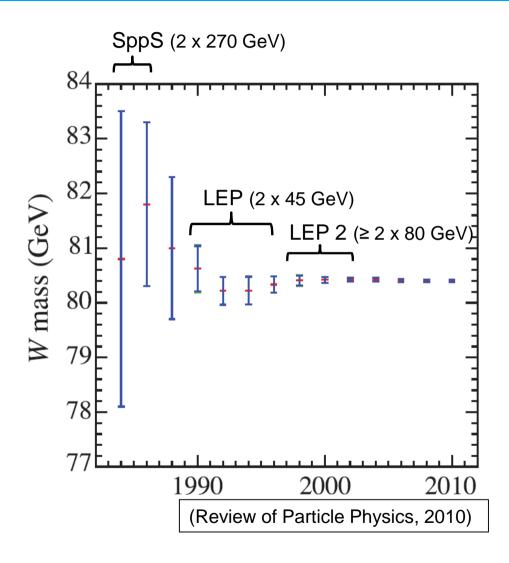
electroweak interactions



Hadron colliders versus lepton colliders



Hadron colliders versus lepton colliders





Introduction to Accelerator Physics

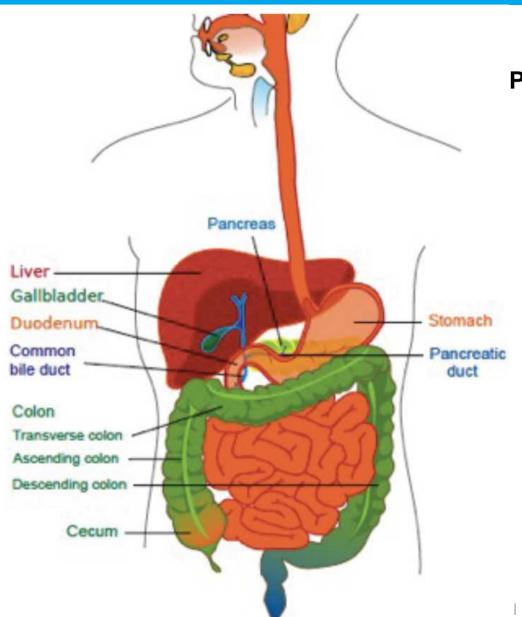
The Endoscopic TOFPET & Ultrasound project

(TOF: Time-of-flight PET: Positron Emission Tomography)





How endoscopic PET work?



Pancreatic cancer:

4th leading cause in Western countries for cancer-related death ...

Challenge:

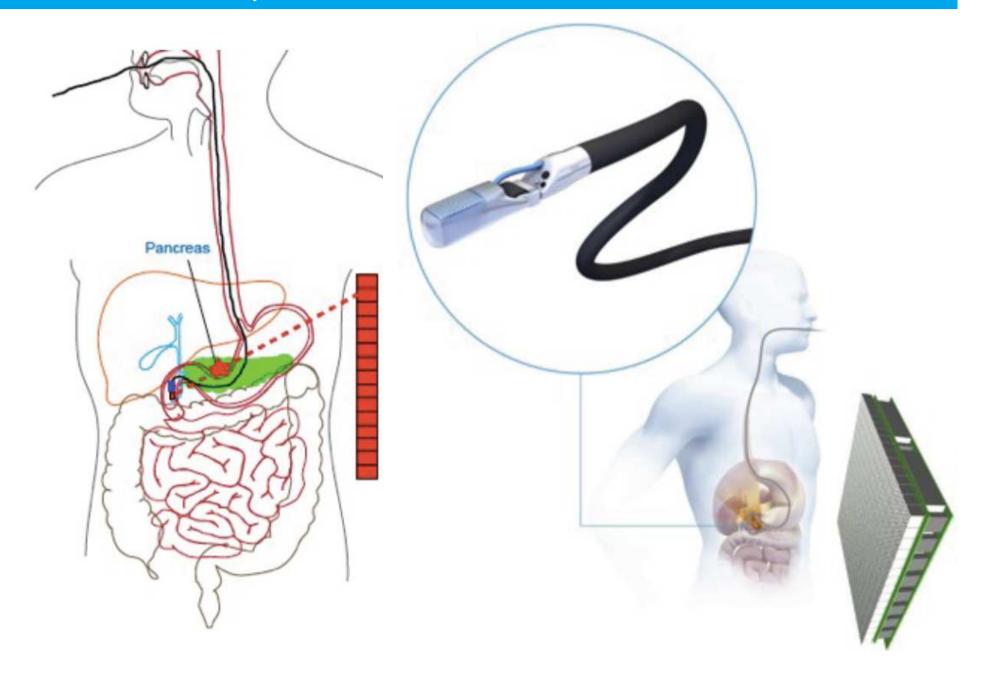
to detect small size tumors in large background environment ... (e.g. liver, heart, bladder)

Goal:

to improve resolution of PET images



How endoscopic PET work?



Why Endoscopic?

PET image resolution:

$$\sigma^2 \propto r^2 + (d/2)^2 + (.0022D)^2$$

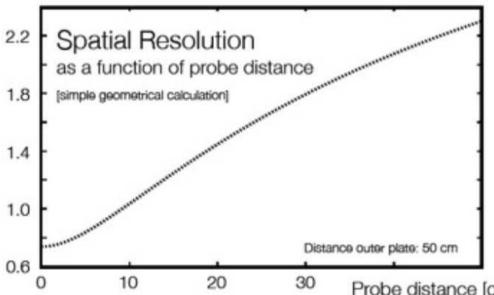
r : Positron range [ca. 0.5 mm]

d : Detector size [ca. 1.0 mm; inner probe]

D: Detector distance

[see e.g. R.Lecomte, NIM A 526] [zero position decoding error]

σ [mm]



Why Time-of-Flight?

Sensitivity improvement:

$$SNR_{TOF}^2 \propto \frac{S}{\Delta x} \times SNR_{non-TOF}^2$$

S : Size of patient

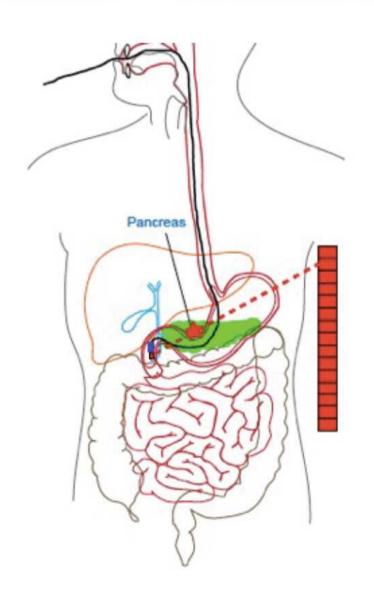
Δx : Source localization using ToF

[M.Conti, Eur. J Nucl. Med Mol. Imag. 38 ...]

SNR: signal-to-noise ratio

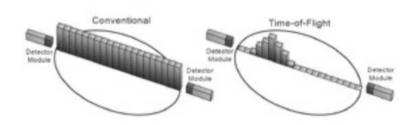


How does endoscopic PET work?

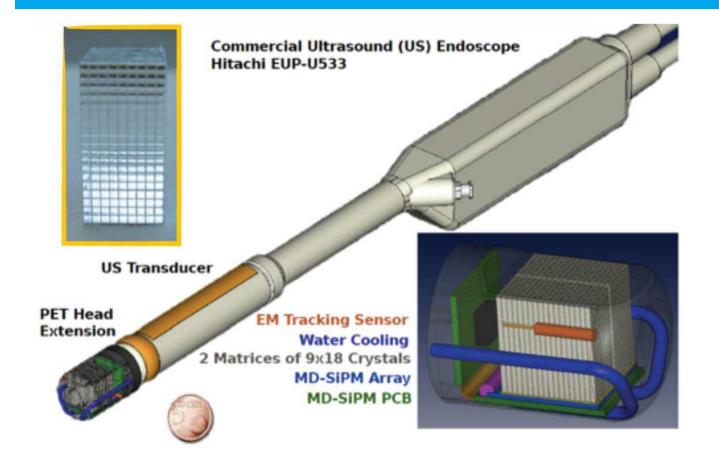


PET image from the line of response obtained between two detectors in coincidence

- I) External PET plate
- 2) Internal PET head mounted on the tip of an endoscopic US transducer



Time of Flight: to reject false coincidences from near by organs.



http://physikseminar.desy.de/hamburg/seminars_in_2014/april_15_2014

